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Japanese Photographers
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
4 h.p. and 7.5 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,76.

號六月六年八百九千九百一十號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

午戌亥歲年七國民國中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony, for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE OWNED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AT SIX DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,587.

I—Authorized Capital £28,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,587,590
Sinking Fund Account 126,520

£23,970,587
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,258
Other Receipts 478,840

£25,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comptrollers order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIR YING TING.
124, MANSFIELD STREET.
TELEGRAMS: MILDRED.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Casting, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOT & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONG KONG LTD.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADD. BUTTERFIELD & SWEE
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INTIMATIONS

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.
THE MEETING OF MOTORISTS called for Friday next is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 14th June.
Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the EUROPEAN MEMBERS of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO. LTD. on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the co-operation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.—A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared. We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.—Can now be had at our Depot.

88

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
214 Des Voeux Road-Central.
Telephone No. 5697.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes. We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

[357]

FOR SALE
YVERT'S
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES
FOR
1918.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

[354]

"REGAL"
RECORDS.

7220 "I hear you Calling Me... Tenor
I know of Two Bright Eyes" ...
7231 "Parted" ...
7232 "My Dreams" ...
7233 "God keep you Safe" ...
7234 "British Boys" ...
7235 "When you Come Home" ... Tenor
7236 "In an old Fashioned Town" ...
7237 "Widdicombe Fair" ... Bass
7238 "Richard of Taunton Deane" ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK-MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
HOKKAIDO.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,
HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.
AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD., Wan Chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.
Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

476

WANTED.
HOUSE for SCHOOL 3 to 8 Rooms. Central location. From September or December, for 2 years.

Please apply to
JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 1, College Gardens.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918.

484

2 Sizes

2 Sizes</

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.PROPRIETORS
"Fo-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.Codes used
Bentley's
A. E. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"MERIDIAN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 8th June, 1918, at 10:30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vœux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.—LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.
Comprising:—

Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpacas, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Gent's and Lady's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge.

About 400 bottles French Perfume.
Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 481PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), onSATURDAY,
the 8th June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vœux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,1 double-barrelled hammerless
EJECTOR GUN, 20-bore by the
H. Fox Co.
1 six-shot repeating WINCHESTER
GUN, 20-bore.(Both these Guns are practically new
and have only been used once).
On view Now.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 482PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,MONDAY,
the 10th June, 1918, at 2:30 p.m.,
at No. 8, Middle Road, Kowloon,
(Ground Floor).
THE SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
therein contained,
including:—ELECTRIC FITTINGS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 483PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,TUESDAY,
the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m. on the
Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.
168 Cases RUBBER
more or less damaged.Inspecting orders may be obtained
from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 27, 1918. 484

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 60 SHEETS
20 cents each
None for One Dollar.Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.
5 Wyndham Street

AUCTION.



"OLD GLORY."

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY JUDGE
LOBINGER.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale	Description	Boundary Measurements				Area in Acres	Price
		W. of N. of Lot	W. of S. of Lot	W. of N. of Lot	W. of S. of Lot		
483	1/2 ACRE	40' 0"	40' 0"	10' 0"	10' 0"	4,770	50

(483)

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 100 THE PEAK,
6 Rooms. Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

TO LET

TO LET.

N. O. 4, MORRISON HILL, from
1st July. Apply to—
THE TREASURY.
Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

TO LET.

TO LET.

N. O. 5, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 93, THE PEAK.
4-roomed FLAT, No. 56, The Peak.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's
Gardens, from 1st June.Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH".

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed house in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000
Reserve Fund 6,950,000HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOKA, OSAKA, TOKYO AND YOKO-

HAMA.

FORMOSA—AKO, GIAO, KAO, KARENKE,

KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PEKAN, SHI-

CHU, TAICU, TAIAN, TAKW,

TAIBOL.

CHINA—CANTON, FOOCHEW,

HARROW, KIUKIANG, SZECHWAN,

SWAN.

OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LONDON, SHIOLPOLE, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, HAMBURG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, LONDON,

and South-Western Bank, PARIS, FRANCE.

The Bank has Correspondents in the

Commercial centres of Busan, Man-

silla, Indo-China, India, Philippines

and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account,

Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits

at rates which will be quoted on

application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH

2, Des Vœux Road,

Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

America. And scarcely a generation later the same flag became the emblem of that world-wide movement which began with the Geneva conference. Truly if a league of nations is ever formed its flag should be the Red Cross in a white field.

But there was another heraldic standard borne by a brave and hardy people who have contributed much to the making of our own nation. This was the "blue and white flag" of Scotland, consisting of the white cross of St. Andrew in a blue field—a flag which seldom met defeat and never conquest. Under it Robert Bruce, addressing the assembled Scots at the break of that fateful day of Bannockburn, uttered those fiery words which the genius of Robert Burns transformed into a Scotch Marseillaise, beginning:

" Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled,
Scots wha hae wha Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to Victory!"

In 1603, after James VI. of Scotland had become James I. of England, these two historic standards were combined in token of the union of the kingdoms. To the red and white of St. George's banner was added the blue of St. Andrew's and the red, white and blue, thus for the first time appearing in a single flag, became known as the "King's Colours." This was the flag under which our country was chiefly colonized. It was the flag which the "Mayflower" flew and which our colonial ancestors carried in all their wars—including King William's, Queen Anne's, George II.'s and the French and Indian. As a young lieutenant, George Washington rendered his first military service under that flag with General Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Ft. Duquesne. In all their history the colonies had "followed, no other flag than the "King's Colours." What was more natural than that they should embody the same colours in their new banner of independence?

THE COLOURS.

But what are the elements of our flag? or of any flag for that matter? Are they not (1) its colours and (2) its figures?

Joseph Bowman Dixie, the first poet laureate of the United States, in his poem "Old Glory," sang in chaste verse, recalling the first lines of "Rule Britannia":

"When Freedom from her mountain-height,

Unfurled her standard to the air,

She tore the azure robe of night,

And set the stars in their courses.

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,

The milky bud-life of the skies,

And striped its pure, celestial white

With streakings of the morning light."

THE STARS.

But what of the stars and stripes?

How came they to find a place in our flag? Drake, you will remember, tells us that

"The stars have lit the welkin dome."

But no flag with which our Revolutionary fathers had been familiar ever contained stars and stripes." The only figures in the older flags were the crosses and these were retained in the earliest revolutionary flags even so late as January, 1776, scarcely a half-year before the Declaration of Independence, when a flag was hoisted over General Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with thirteen stripes, one for each of the revolting colonies, but still with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field.

A flag containing thirteen, red and white stripes and a red cross appears to have been used by the East India Company as early as 1704 and some have thought that it furnished the suggestion of the stripes in our flag. If so, it affords one more example of Asiatic origin.

In the colonial banner of Rhode Island there were thirteen stars in a blue field and some would trace to that source the stars of our flag, another honour for the small commonwealth.

But one fact seems clear: The stars and stripes were never combined in any single flag until they appeared in our designed and used by General Washington. Just when this was accomplished, remains a disputed question.

In the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art is a famous painting by Emanuel Leutze which represents Washington Crossing the Delaware, and in the prov. of the boat which bears the great leader, flouts "the Star Spangled Banner." Of course that picture was painted long after the event, for the artist belongs to a recent generation (1810-1860); but there are reasons for believing that in this respect he followed those who were contemporaries of the event. Charles Wilson Peale, the soldier painter, commanded one of the companies which, re-named the "Meteors," supplies the element

Moreover, "Sanaphos" contains other food elements which are once assimilated to make tissue and energy. It is wholly digestible, a fact which distinguishes it from earlier and less highly perfected products. The Chairman of the Company making "Sanaphos" is Sir William Taylor, M.D., Surgeon-General of the Forces.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stock is held by all Chemists. Stock is held by all Chemists. Stock is held by all Chemists.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London.

Special Food for Starved Nerves.

WAR BOND TICKETS

ROLL UP!

ROLL UP!!

LAST 7 DAYS

OF SALE

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

PRICE \$5 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

Special Food for Starved Nerves.

SANAPHOS



THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEUROSTHENIA, NEUROPSYCHIA AND ANEMIA

Washington's COAT OF ARMS.

Now it happens that those also the figures of the Washington family's coat of arms. In the church of St. Mary the Virgin, hamlet of Great Brington, Northamptonshire—the same county which furnished so many of the Pilgrims, among them Lawrence, who died in 1616 and was a grandson of another of that name who, in 1538, received a grant of Sutgrave Manor in the same shire, having migrated there from Lancashire. These tombs are marked by an inscription bearing this Washington coat-of-arms: "Argent two bars, and in chief three mullets (stars). They are also carved on a sun-dial found near the Washington in the adjoining hamlet of Little Brington and was naturally named by two grandsons of Lawrence Washington who emigrated in 1657, one of whom (John) was the great grandfather of George Washington. And it was in the 17th century that

WATSON'S
"E"
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.
DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st instant the Supply of Water by House-service will be RESTORED in the Elder Main Districts.

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

Public Works Department,

Hongkong, June 6, 1918.

489

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
 HONGKONG.TOMBOOLA COMPETITION—ST.
 GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS,
 1918.

THE Date up to which Prizes won by TOMBOOLA Tickets can be obtained has been extended to Noon 12th June 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the Funds for which the TOMBOOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK,

President.

Hongkong, June 6, 1918.

500

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 11th, several important alterations will be made in the Time Table.

Time tables will be available on

FRIDAY, the 8th instant and may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG,

Managing Director,

Chinese Section.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager,

British Section.

6th June, 1918.

501

FOR SALE.

PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.

Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 5 to

6 p.m. Room 68, King Edward Hotel.

502

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 8th June, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sale Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

SUNDAY and PERSONAL EFFECTS

of Mrs. ROBERTSON (deceased);

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1918.

504

(Continued on Page 8.)

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of

KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

503

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

A.M.—Meeting of War Charities Committee.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

MONDAY, June 10.—

A.M.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

FRIDAY, June 14.—

A.M.—Meeting of Motorists.

505

suffered a decrease in its revenue from light dues and licences, yet the total revenue was over \$16,000 above that of last year. The increase was entirely under the heading of "fees of Court and Office." This increase is largely explained by fees for permits to work early on Sundays. Owing to the shortage of tonnage and the anxiety of shipowners to get their ships away from port as soon as possible there has been a considerable increase in the number of such permits. The revenue collected under this head amounted to \$133,675 as against \$116,000 in 1916. This tax can only be regarded as in the nature of a penalty and there seems little justification for enforcing it at a time when the requisitioning of ships for the purposes of the war has created a great scarcity of tonnage for the Eastern trade—especially when the Treasury accounts show a balance on the year of \$3,268,061 in its favour.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S DEBATE.

PROPOSED ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEN.

The Conscription Bill came on for second reading at a meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon. H.E. The Governor made a short statement before the discussion of the Bill was proceeded with in which he said the Government had undertaken to view the question of the provision of allowances for the wives of men, but it would not be competent for the Government to provide such grants by legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State. His Excellency was understood to say that the Government drew a broad distinction between the men who went away from the Colony or tried to do as volunteers, and men who came in under the compulsory law. It was recognised that they should make some reasonably adequate provision for the maintenance of the wives and children, in the case of married men, and the Government was prepared to insure the lives of single men. After consulting the Unofficial Members of Council His Excellency said he sent last night the following telegram to the Secretary of State:—

"Your telegram May 20th. It is essential that provision should be made from public funds for wives and families of men conscripted under the Bill now before the Legislative Council for period of such men's service. Proposed to grant in the Colony \$200 per month to each wife and \$25 per month for each child under the following years of age: 18 for boys, 20 for girls as minimum, with addition in special cases put forward by Tribunal in addition to separation allowances payable under Army regulations. Cases probably will not be numerous. Allowances paid outside the Colony should be £20 per month and £2.10s. Od. respectively. It is proposed also to insure each man's life for £2,000 if married and £1,000, if single apart from any military pension. Unofficial Members of Legislative Council unanimously concurred in these proposals. Should be glad to have your approval of them.—MAY."

His Excellency further said that men who had hitherto applied or had endeavoured to apply to go to the front would have the option of being sent to England. As regards the Civil Servants conscripted under the Bill, His Excellency said the exceptional treatment as regards pay said:—

"The pumping plant has not yet been taken over by the Government, and the Contractors are responsible for the defects in the engines. The question of the infliction of a penalty on the Contractors for failing to complete and hand over the pumping plant within the contract time was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th February with a request that the matter might be submitted to the Consulting Engineers."

Replies to a further question by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale the Government said:—

No such steps were taken because the Contractors were and are under obligation to erect the engines and to run them under certain specified trials, before handing them over to the Government. As the Contractors' representative, who was in charge of the matter, did not apparently deem it advisable to approach local engineering firms, any direct interference in the matter on the part of the Government might have led to a repudiation of liability on the part of the Contractors, but the following telegram was sent to the Crown Agents on the October, 11th 1917:—

"My telegram 23rd March. Pumping

plant urgently required for duty. Dyer

sick. Suggest Simpkins' contract

completion of erection and trials to

Dock Company or make other arrange-

ments."

The Crown Agents replied that the

Contractors were arranging for their

Shanghai agent to visit Hongkong.

"It was explained that the Dyer

referred to in the telegram was not the

Manager of the Dock Co.]

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lates a hitherto unrecorded incident in

the defence of the Suez Canal during the

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

KING CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.
CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND
APPOINTED TO POST.

LONDON, June 4.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Rt. Hon. James Henry Musson Campbell, the Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in succession to the Rt. Hon. J. J. O'Brien, resigned.

The latter has been raised to the Peers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE BEING
DEFINITELY CHECKED.MORE SATISFACTORY NEWS
FROM FRONT.LONDON, June 4.
7.10 a.m.

Yesterday's news was the most satisfactory since May 27th. The reports have been growing brighter during the past two days, but yesterday was the first indication that the enemy is being definitely checked. The entry of Generalissimo Foch's reserves is undoubtedly taking effect.

The re-capture of Mont de Chois is most important, for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiegne. While the repulse of enemy attempts to enter the forest of Retz in front of Villers-Cotterets is no less significant, for it is now evident that the enemy's plan is to capture the forested heights of Villers-Cotterets and Compiegne, then to enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the Oise, the Ourcq and the Marne.

It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free the left wing on the Marne. His front here is very narrow, barely fifteen miles, namely, between Chateau Thierry and LaFerte-Milon, and as it is impossible to manoeuvre an immense army for assault on such a front without exposing it to enormous risk, the Crown Prince is striving to widen his front, but ineffectually, as it appears. If the Germans are now brought to a standstill, as the Allied opinion is confident they will be, there is likely to be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French armies and bring batterie to bear on the city.

The threat against Paris has intensified the patriotism of the citizens. Socialists who have been at loggerheads with the Government have announced their intention of doing everything they can to support the Government.

(Part of this telegram was published in last night's issue. We give it now in its complete form.—Ed.)

THE MILITARY CAMPAIGN IN
CHINA.

AN INTERESTING COMMENT.

An interesting comment on the military campaign in China is made by the Chengtu correspondent of the *N. Y. Daily News* who writes:—

The campaign is being fought out like a game; a successful move having been made, the player pauses to consider its effect both on nominal friend and on nominal foe. Has he chosen the army because that profession alone offers a promising career. Civil posts are not numerous or attractive enough to satisfy the many aspiring youths of good education and family; the teaching profession has lost much of its prestige, and the remuneration offered is dwindling and precarious; law and medicine are not yet in repute; and the student, who has learnt an art or a science, finds his countrymen wholly unresponsive, and his acquisitions wholly on the market.

The symptoms of the complaint from which China is now suffering are obvious enough, but the causes are not so easily apparent, and some are perhaps steeped in the character of the Chinese themselves. The very limited range of facilities for amusement, diversion and recreation have made the Chinese more gambler; but it is a curious and significant fact, that they have no games, like Bridge, in which partners are permanently associated; their combinations are temporary only for the discomfiture of some bolder or more fortunate opponent.

Perhaps this national characteristic explains the difficulty, which the component parts of the warring factions have in making effective combinations, and in maintaining these combinations after initial successes have been achieved. The fortunate general improves his political position to such an extent as to arouse the jealousy of his associates.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN
CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be averted. "Chambeault's Colic, Cholera and Unstruck Remedies can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Stores."

CHINA AND OPIUM.

REVIVAL OF POPPY CULTIVATION.

From a few of the latest issues of the *N. Y. Daily News* we extract the following paragraphs relating to the growing of the poppy in three different provinces—Kweichow, Anhui and Shensi:

OPIUM TRADE BOOMING IN
KWEICHOW.

The opium-trade is at its fiercest, and that is analogous to saying robberies are in full swing. Women are shot at once, returning from the opium fields, when the system of cutting snarens that they will have stolen opium on their persons. Men and boys are murdered on hill-sides, and at the grassy banks or roads. Crossing the rivers people are robbed and plundered. The whole district is swarming with those busy round the drug, cutting, stealing, robbing, murdering. The city is packed with opium, and loads of silver. Guns are everywhere. Peaceful farmers going about have an armed lout attending them; official messengers, always hitherto unarmed, are now seen with a gun on their backs. An opium caravan raised a troop of armed escorters in the city, from civilians, under the nose of the magistrate, to go along with them as protection. So many people are buzzing about that it is said that the ferry boat on one section of the border river collected two "tao" (train-measures) of copper in one day, when the charge is two copper per head to cross! The whole district is given up to the excitement of the trade and connection with the great drug. Five hundred opium-traders rested at one small inn here in three nights.

The most reprehensible part of the circumstances is that the local official and his satellites are unquestionably aiding and abetting the traffic. Yunnan opium has been arriving in enormous quantities. On this the official has been collecting \$3 on every hundred ounces ostensibly "likin" tax. As about 10 horseloads have arrived at one time the sum would be \$8000 "duty"—and this repeated every few days. The likin office of Poojoh has collected a like amount. This money is collected in secret.

It is the Kuangsi traffic, however, which sheds the blood. The tales are too harrowing for repetition. And to this traffic the official secretaries and officers send their own agents to trade on their behalf.

So much for the "end of the opium trade." Kuangsi never made any pretence to end it. Yunnan has such enormous crops that an explanation of it to no one's risk, the Crown Prince is striving to widen his front, but ineffectually, as it appears. If the Germans are now brought to a standstill, as the Allied opinion is confident they will be, there is likely to be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French armies and bring batterie to bear on the city.

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out of that field. Had they been done by followers of Sherlock Holmes they might have been able to point out where such soil was to be found, and the results might have been exciting. The elders came up to the city and reported the matter with the result that there were two vacancies among the runners, and one countryman had a nephew less to count.

Needless to say, such plants must have been growing not very far away, and rumour does not fail to state that inside of high-walled enclosures if not in the city, at least in the country residences of some of the gentry the poppy is being cultivated. I heard a story of an official proclamation offering rewards according to the number of plants found, being sent to the son of one who was in his day one of the highest officials in the land. This is regarded as an official hint to the man concerned that he had better set to his garden plants or there might be trouble. The man's nephew is said to have done quite a bit of weeding in his uncle's garden last year.

The drug is selling here at \$350 per 100 ounces. Next year, I make bold to prophesy, the whole of this district will be blushing red under its disgraceful canopy of poppy.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC
TROUBLES.

BARON HAYASHI'S RECENT TOUR.

SOME INTERESTING
IMPRESSIONS.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, who recently returned to Peking from a tour through the Yangtze provinces, is reported to have given his impressions of the tour to the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi*, from whose account the *Japan Chronicle* translates the following:—

"Generally speaking, conditions along the Yangtze Valley are dull. The combination among the Northern Military Governors is tolerably firm, and these Generals are evidently determined to pursue the warlike policy mapped out by the Tuan Cabinet. On the other hand, loud demands are being made by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other organisations in favour of a restoration of peace. It is little wonder that the Shanghai Press, notably pro-Southern in its political leanings, should make vigorous attacks upon the Tuan Cabinet, but it is not fair for the Chambers of Commerce, which ought to be impartial, to direct their energies towards inducing the North to suspend hostilities. It is regrettable to note that these Chambers are not making thorough investigations into the radical cause of the civil disturbances in China. In justice to the Peking Government, it must be said that it cannot sue for peace before the Southern party lay down their arms. Peace is undoubtedly a desirable thing, but the Southern leaders are, almost without exception, bent upon having their own way in everything, and with all this there is a conspicuous lack of unity among them. The fact that there is neither unity, nor discipline, nor a centre figure among the Southerners, is a serious obstacle to the speedy restoration of peace. There are Southern leaders in plenty, such as General Lu Yung-ting, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Mr. Tang Shao-ying, but there is no leader who can represent the various factions among the Southerners. In these circumstances, the Peking Government must be at a loss to know with whom it can carry on negotiations to meet military expenditure, and the people have been complaining of cruel taxation for some time past. When the Tuan failed to get the Cabinet to sanction the Japanese loan of Yen 4,000,000. on the security of the land tax, he openly encouraged opium growing, thus harming our country generally and the people of Shantung in particular. His proclamation in this regard would furnish amusement to your readers:

"The poppy plant in Shensi was wholly extirpated last year. Lately, as a result of local disturbances, rumours have been spread in all directions, which have emboldened the stupid people to plant poppy in stealth and it is said that poppy has already flowered this spring. The Tuan and Shengchang (civil governor) have decided to suppress this evil by imposing a heavy fine. All officials and deputies have been ordered to inspect the fields and to impose a fine of six taels per mu with an additional fee of 10 per cent to cover expenses. Only 20 per cent of this fine will be collected at first, but it will be severely dealt with. The headmen and tipos in the villages who accept bribes and purposely shut their eyes will receive the same heavy penalty. Let all tremulously obey this proclamation."

It is to be remarked that the mere mention of "the poppy having flowered this spring" will serve as indisputable proof that the Tuan does not wish to uproot it. His imposition of "a fine of 10 per cent" is tantamount to levying a tax of this amount for every now of opium grown. "Only 20 per cent will be collected at first" means that this amount has to be paid when the poppy is planted, and the rest will be demanded at harvest time.

OPIUM AND A CHINESE
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A correspondent writing from Liuan-chow, Anhui, says:—

There has been some slight activity in the opium sphere lately, and one result is the execution of two young runners and a country youth. These runners were sent south-east to the Shucheng border 103 li away, and they thought themselves far enough away from the centre to work on their own. A young man of the place got in with them and suggested his own uncle as a man likely to put out a few dollars rather than be arrested and brought up here. Some opium plants were fixed in among the wheat and these runners found it! The elders of the parish refused to believe there was any opium growing in their parish and were taken to see it. The plants were dug up and these elders noticed that the soil clinging to the roots was not like the

A WORLD OF LEAGUES.

PROPOSED TRIPLE ENTENTE OF
JAPAN, CHINA AND RUSSIA.VIEWS OF A JAPANESE
PUBLICIST.

The well-known publicist, Dr. Ueda, contributes an interesting article to the current number of the *Taiko*, in which he reviews the world war and its effect on future policies. He says that prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the civilised Western Powers he was of opinion that the present war was impossible. He believed that the countries of the West were too civilised to refer their disputes to the arbitration of war. The impossible, however, has happened. The peoples of civilised Europe are fighting with a barbarous courage surpassing that of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. This fact, coupled with the glaring instance of savage and inhuman deeds deliberately committed by the Germans, goes to convince him that however high may be the civilisation to which human beings attain, they cannot eradicate the barbarous in man. In other words, it has been clearly shown by the present war that animal nature is equally potent in a civilised and an uncivilised people, and that it sometimes asserts itself in defiance of humanity and reason. No one can declare that the present will be the last world conflict. Dr. Ueda then goes on to consider the changes in the orientation of world power which the present conflict is likely to bring about, pointing out that Britain's naval power can be offset against Germany's land power, and the necessity for America to group herself with Britain and France. We proceed to quote textually:—

GERMANY THE STRONGEST MILITARY
POWER AFTER THE WAR.

"Germany is gaining a series of victories on the Western front at present, but it is impossible for her to impose a German peace upon the world before she succeeds in annihilating the British, French, and American Navies. It has always been an invariable rule that sea-power forms the decisive factor in international warfare. It is, however, within the bounds of possibility that peace will be restored by mutual concessions. In whatever form the war may be ended, it is most unlikely that Germany will lose her position among the strong Powers of the world. As for Russia, it will take her considerable time to recover her place in international politics. In the case of America, a great change has come over her status as a world Power. While upholding the Monroe doctrine at home, America has come to show no hesitation in intervening in European affairs with her Army and Navy, whenever she deems the same necessary in self-defence. Hitherto America has kept aloof from European politics, but now she has decided to throw herself into the turmoil of European warfare in order to maintain the balance of power in Europe. The disintegration of Russia has made America's intervention in Europe more imperative. Regardless of the future course of events, Germany will assume predominant power in Central Europe, and will form a big Federal Empire with Northern and Eastern European countries, retaining her title to be regarded as the strongest military Power of the world.

"Generally speaking conditions along the Yangtze Valley are dull. The combination among the Northern Military Governors is tolerably firm, and these Generals are evidently determined to pursue the warlike policy mapped out by the Tuan Cabinet. On the other hand, loud demands are being made by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other organisations in favour of a restoration of peace. It is little wonder that the Shanghai Press, notably pro-Southern in its political leanings, should make vigorous attacks upon the Tuan Cabinet, but it is not fair for the Chambers of Commerce, which ought to be impartial, to direct their energies towards inducing the North to suspend hostilities. It is regrettable to note that these Chambers are not making thorough investigations into the radical cause of the civil disturbances in China. In justice to the Peking Government, it must be said that it cannot sue for peace before the Southern party lay down their arms. Peace is undoubtedly a desirable thing, but the Southern leaders are, almost without exception, bent upon having their own way in everything, and with all this there is a conspicuous lack of unity among them. The fact that there is neither unity, nor discipline, nor a centre figure among the Southerners, is a serious obstacle to the speedy restoration of peace. There are Southern leaders in plenty, such as General Lu Yung-ting, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Mr. Tang Shao-ying, but there is no leader who can represent the various factions among the Southerners. In these circumstances, the Peking Government must be at a loss to know with whom it can carry on negotiations to meet military expenditure, and the people have been complaining of cruel taxation for some time past. When the Tuan failed to get the Cabinet to sanction the Japanese loan of Yen 4,000,000. on the security of the land tax, he openly encouraged opium growing, thus harming our country generally and the people of Shantung in particular. His proclamation in this regard would furnish amusement to your readers:

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development is to form a league of the Eastern countries, comprising China, Russia, India, Siam, and Annam. This policy may be termed the new Asiatic principle. Japan must, of course, constitute herself the central figure of this league, as it is impossible for her to hold her own against the new world influence single-handed. The Japanese are gifted with a sort of ingenuity and organising power, but they have a narrow vision of affairs, to say nothing of lacking scientific knowledge and economic training. In order to make good these shortcomings it is important that Japan should endeavour to profit by the civilisation of the advanced European and American Powers and join hands with China and Russia, which are rich in natural resources and human labour. Thus it may be hoped that Japan can, with the help of the other Eastern countries, hold one-third of the world influence.

A WARNING AGAINST HOSTILE POLICY
IN AGAINST CHINA AND RUSSIA.

"The Russians may remain as a big nation in Europe after the war, but it will be difficult for them to assert their authority in international politics for the time being. Until their domestic conditions are reorganised on a solid basis they will have to content themselves with an isolated position in Europe, while in Asia maintaining cordial relations with Japan and China. If a firm combination is effected between Japan, China, and Russia, the peace of the East will be effectively maintained, and France, America, and Britain, who have their possessions in the East, can assume no hostile attitude towards this combination because of the necessity of protecting their territories. If, on the contrary, the Japanese resort to the superficial and bigoted policy of taking advantage of the civil disturbances in Russia and China to serve their selfish interests, such policy will only end in driving these two countries to join either the Alliance of the Central Powers or the Triple Entente of Britain, France, and America, thus leaving Japan in an isolated position internationally. I must therefore denounce the China policy hitherto pursued by the Japanese Government, as well as the policy which would take advantage of the domestic commotion of Russia to occupy the Maritime Provinces of Siberia. In my opinion it is most important that the Japanese Government should specify a treaty with China providing for more radical co-operation with that country, and withdraw the Japanese marines recently landed at Vladivostok, so as to pave the way for the future establishment of the Triple Entente of Japan, China, and Russia."—*Japan Chronicle*.

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Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12.

COMMUNION WITH THE DEAD.

Since the publication of Sir Oliver

Lodge's recent book "Raymond" a

many women have gone

very great pain, occultism and the

in for spiritual

like. Most of them are swayed by

the desire to get into

spirit of their dear ones

who have

made the great sacrifice. Many

prominent people, including Lady G.

conner, Mrs. Asquith's sister-in-law,

are experimenting, and lectures and

seances are taking place at many

private houses. One pale young

man was giving rein to his eccentricities

on the subject at one mansion

the other day when suddenly his

audience was surprised to find him

dabbling with the mystic.

The reason for his change was

that he had just reached the French coast

and had just reached the French coast

and was on the trains in England,

spending towards home and beauty.

Others again had actually reached

the threshold of their welcoming

homes. Over the wires sped the

urgent messages that brooked no

delay. With these things almost

within their grasp—for which they

had longed, many of them, for

months and even years—the men

had to turn at once and go back to

the maelstrom from which many

could not return. Some that I

heard of had reached York, where

they had to change trains, and alighted

from one train with songs upon

their lips, only to be ushered across

the platform to southbound trains,

bound for the trenches again. Glory

to those lads, that they stilled their

emotions and tried to carry it off

with jests upon their tightened lips.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

Such is the curtailment of the

train services that the cars are all

crowded nowadays long before the

engine draws out from the station.

Week-end trips to the seaside and

country have not yet disappeared,

however, and so the pressure on a

Saturday is reminiscent of peace-

time football match days during the

rush hours. Frank Mullings, an

Irish tenor with a fine reputation,

is a man with a big frame that suggests

a more active life than that of the

stage. When he arrived at Victoria

station the other day to go to Eastbourne

he was told by the man at the gate that the train would not hold

him and he could not go. "But I am

advertised to sing at Eastbourne to-night."

"Sing!" replied the gateman.

"You don't look like a singer to me," but he added, as an after

thought. "Well, let's hear." Mullings

saw he had often sung for his

supper, but this was the first time

he had been called upon to sing for his

train. He picked a favourite

tune and gave voice to it, bar or two.

The gateman's attitude changed to

"fine and warm." "That'll do,"

he said as he raised the barrier,

"you are the real thing after all. I beg pardon."

MINISTERIAL BEAUTY STAFFS.

The debate has broken out again

as to the merits of the various Government Departments as the working

abodes of beauty. The Ministry of Pensions claims to have the prettiest girls in London, but the claim

is contested by the Ministry of Munitions, where the benchmarks of Mr.

Winston Churchill are said to have a

fine selective genius. The War

Office declines to give the palm to

either, and the Postal Censorship

Department is prepared to stake its

all on its fair scruples of England's

postbag. But an impartial citizen

who has visited the Air Department

assumes that it is there that the

blouses and hose and footware are

most distracting, and he gives the

reason that it is a young service and

the "cavalcade of the clouds" have

taken the place of the beaux sabreurs

of former days as the romantic figures

of war. However these things may

be, the student of form and fashion

may find much to interest and attract

in a lunch-hour stroll in London

to-day along any of the thoroughfares

where youth and beauty wander

for a brief period of refreshment

before the arduous efforts of the

afternoon.

arranged under the ports to which they sail,

and indicating the approximate sailing

dates.

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Eight and Left Half Companies.—Duty at Belcher's Battery as per roster and instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

Orders for Engineers Company by Captain W. Russell.

Officers next for duty.

Belchers, Captain Russell.

Lyemun, Captain James.

Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

STRUCTURES FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s, and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant, Dendens and Parsons, R.E., and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3 at Lyemun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

The Officer Wellington Barracks having been vacated, all communications for O.C. Engineer Company should be addressed to Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, Public Tel. No. 2401 and Government Telephone.

Detail of Belchers Belts for June and detail of duties at Lyemun from 1st to 10th June inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

Friday, 7th June.—5.30 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Saturday, 15th June.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

" B " Company.

Saturday, 22nd June.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

" BEGINNERS' CLASS.

On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., commencing on the 5th June, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons will attend; other members of the company who can, are advised to do so. Names of those going to this class should be sent without delay to C.Q.M. Sergeant, Petley. The O.C. hopes that a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Friday, 7th June.—5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 4th June.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 7th June.—5.30 p.m.—All units except "D" Company at Headquarters on 4th and on Murray Parade Ground on 7th June.

Under Serjeant, Oxberry, Edmonds, (Tuesday) and Meads (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

Saturday, 8th June.—1.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section. Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-Wan. G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps. Hongkong, 31st May, 1918.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of time concerned);

TUESDAY,

the 11th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 3 Des Voeux Road, Corner of

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The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-10.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be a foot 3 inches below mean sea-level on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

Add 3 feet 3 inches and on the range

4 inches the height given in the table.

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